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MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—3—A Possible Case.

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# New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Another attempt to get King-Harman a salary is thwarted. \_\_\_\_ London society is talking about the Duke of Westminster's withdrawing a dinner invitation to Robert Spencer. === The courts deny "The London Times's" petition for an exposure of the Land League accounts. Eleven persons were killed in Russia by a railroad wreck. \_\_\_\_ The Newmarket second spring meeting was held. = Boulanger, again in Paris, meditates a speech there. \_\_\_\_ A proposed French corn tariff law was defeated. - The genuine "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was presented in London. = A special loan for British colonial coast defence has been asked.

Congress.-Both branches in session. = ate: Several Senators debated the Pension bill; the bill to limit a letter-carrier's work to eight hours was passed. - House: Mr. Butterworth made a strong speech on the Tariff bill. === In committee: The Finance Committee of the Senate resolved to hold hearings on the tariff matter.

Domestic.-Delegates to the Republican Convention assembled in Buffalo. - Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, was renominated by the Democratic Convention at Nashville, == Efforts were made to harmonize the Union Labor and United Labor parties in convention at Cincinnati. — Damage was done in the Sny Bottom by the overflow of the Mississippi River. Outlying towns with 100,000 population voted in favor of annexation to Baltimore. - Governor Hill issued a quarantine proclamation in regard to pleuro-pneumonia in several counties of this State. W. L. Bancroft has been appointed Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; he was rejected by a Senate committee in a previous ap-

City and Suburban.-The Democratic State Convention chose Senator George Raines, Edward Cooper, Roswell P. Flower and Mayor Chapin delegates at-large to the St. Louis Convention, indorsed Cleveland and cheered Hill, but threw out Hill's friends who were contestants for seats and dropped many Hill men from the State Committee. \_\_\_ Mrs. Scofield and Mr. Ferris held by the coroner on the verdict in the inquest of N. W. T. Hatch: the prisoners to go before the Grand Jury. The Conference decided to elect the Bishops Tuesday; four said to be the number of new ones desired now in office. === Funeral of Dr. Wilson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. Winners at Gravesend: America, Letritia, Britannic, Dry Monopole, Oregon and The Bard. = The jury box in the Kerr trial was filled, but peremptory challenges reduced the number of jurors afterward to ten. === The two newly appointed Quarantine Commissioners met and organized the Board. === The Stewart will contest was continued in the Surrogate's Court; Heary G. Hilton was the only witness. \_\_\_\_ The Morris Plains Asylum investigation was renewed. Stocks dull, with small fluctuations, closing quiet and featureless.

The Weather-Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 49 7-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Our Buffalo dispatches indicate that the Republican State Convention to-day will be a harmonious and business-like assembly. Mr. Charles E. Fitch is to be the temporary presiding officer, and the latest advices foreshadow the selection of Mr. Cole, Speaker of the Assembly, as permanent chairman. It is almost the unanimous opinion of the delegates whose views were obtained that the delegates-atlarge to the Chicago Convention will be Messrs. Depew, Hiscock, Miller and Platt. The reorganization of the State Committee will probably be made at this time, on the ground that to postpone this action until the convention to nominate a State ticket meets would be to embarrass the work of the campaign.

The regular racing season in this State was opened yesterday on the Gravesend course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and bad weather did not prevent the assembling of many thousand people, who were greatly gratified by the sport. Every race was won by a popular horse or a popular jockey, and none of the amazing ts and reversals of form, like the result of the Kentucky Derby, which enrich the bookmakers and empty the pockets of the public, occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The great race for the Brooklyn Handicap was won honestly and fairly on its merits by the best horse now in training on this side of the Atlantic. No bad starts, no fouls, no accidents and no suspicions of fraud clouded the afternoon. Altogether the Brooklyn Jockey Club opened the season merrily and auspiciously.

There seems to be little reason for hoping

been current, from the appointment just made | leagues. by Postmaster-General Dickinson. He has selected as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service William L. Bancroft, one of his political henchmen. That so important an office should be made a political "spoil" is bad enough; but Mr. Bancroft is the man who was named for Collector of Customs at Port Huron, Mich., some time ago, and who was rejected by the Senate for good and sufficient reasons. The unfitness of his appointment as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service is apparent. Still, what was to be expected when a politician like Don M. Dickinson was made Postmaster-General?

David B. Hill will not represent this State at St. Louis as delegate-at-large. Nevertheless, when his name was mentioned in the State Convention last evening it was received with hearty cheering, while that of William R. Grace, who was looked on not long ago as in a fair way to get the nomination for Governor, was hissed. Evidently the heart of the Democracy-especially of the major part of it which has its home and haunt in the saloonstill beats true to David. The delegates-atlarge are Edward Cooper, Roswell P. Flower, Alfred C. Chapin and George Raines. "Boss" McLaughlin is not going in person, but he will doubtless be ably represented by the man whom he succeeded in making Mayor by a plurality of \$82. The platform adopted by the convention is chiefly noteworthy in that it gives "explicit approval" to President Cleveland's freetrade message, and, as was to be expected, the delegates are pledged to support Mr. Cleveland for renomination. The section of the platform which asserts that under this Administration the Civil Service has been "purified, elevated and improved" will provoke only a smile.

WHY MR. CLEVELAND IS MASTER. The Democratic party needed a leader, but has found a master. The events of the past year have a peculiar interest for the philosophical student of parties and of party government in a Republic. President Cleveland dictates to the New-York Democratic Convention as absolutely, with as little effective resistance, and with as contemptuous indifference to the wishes and interests of intelligent Democrats, as if he were overseer on a plantation and Democrats were his slaves. Governor Hill, of whom some have talked as the possible leader of an insurrection, feels the lash and bears the humiliation of a public flogging as best he can. Without him, Mr. Cleveland could never have become master of his party, for it was Mr. Hill's victory last year that made Cleveland's dictation possible. But Mr. Manning was discarded and humiliated before him, and but for Manning, the ex-sheriff of Erie would long ago have disappeared in oblivion. The men who climb without merit are those who kick away their ladders without compunction.

Mr. Cleveland's lash has been felt by every Democrat who has opposed big will. Mr. Randall has more than once led his party out of the jaws of defeat; it was his stubborn and sagacious direction which made Cleveland's election possible in 1884. His reward is to be disgraced and beaten in his own State. Mr. Wilkins, a member of Congress from Ohio, ventured to oppose the President because he did not dare to defy his constituents. Now he is consigned to private life by the "pernicious activity" of Mr. Cleveland's henchmen, and reflects, as he applies healing lotions to his lacerated back, that the Democratic party will suffer in the end more than he suffers now. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, obeyed his constituents and disobeyed President Cleveland by opposing the Mills bill; down comes the lash in a veto of the bill for a public building at Allentown, while a bill for a similar purpose in Mr. Hiestand's district was promptly approved, because Mr. Hiestand had obeyed the master and disregarded his constituents.

The Democratic party is just now engaged in wondering how it came to get so merciless a master. It elected Mr. Cleveland because he was a man without ideas, destitute of political training or influence, who could never be anything but a tool in the hands of skilled leaders, it was supposed. The men who expected to do the leading have each in turn been snubbed and disgusted and driven from the conduct of affairs. Mr Barrum does not hide his disgust at the Democratic policy which renders success in Connecticut well-nigh impossible. The ablest Democrats in New-Jersey know that Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message placed them on the shelf. Sagacious Democrats in Virginia and West Virginia know that the President's policy means mischief for them, but they have no power to resist his disciplined army of "offensive partisans" in office. A Democratic Senator from Louisiana lifted up his voice in protest, and now, after a stolen majority of 80,000 in the State has been secured by the machine, he is wondering whether he can get

re-elected by a Democratic Legislature. If Mr. Cleveland were a man of ability or of profound understanding of public questions, his mastership would not seem strange. Yet his policy is strong because it is ignorant. Other Democratic leaders have lifted the party toward success by carefully preventing any action in accord with the ignorant prejudices of its votes. But Mr. Cleveland suddenly grasps the slave whip, and lashes them all at his pleasure, because his ignorance permits him to say and to do just what those ignorant prejudices demand. For twenty-five years the party has sought a leader in vain, because no one shrewd enough to lead with success could fail to see that Democratic passions, Democratic vindictiveness, Democratic greed of office and hatred of protected and diversified industry, must be suppressed in order to escape defeat. Now the party has a slave-driver, because it has placed the patronage in the hands of one who accurately represents the ignorance, the prejudices, and the vindictive passions of the great number of Democratic voters.

LORD CARNARYON'S EXPLANATIONS. Lord Carnarvon, after much futile dalliance with the subject, has finally explained what his Home Rule scheme really was. He was appointed Viceroy of Ireland upon the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1885. That Government, after enforcing Mr. Forster's Coercion policy and Sir George Trevelyan's Crimes Act, was unable to agree upon its future course. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone himself advocated large concessions of local government and the suspension of Coercion measures. Lord Hartington and Lord Spencer opposed this policy, and as there seemed to be no possibility of securing united action the Government rode for a fall, as was admitted at the time, and was defeated on some unimportant question. The Tory Government allowed the Crimes Act to lapse, availed itself of the political support of the Nationalists and was most conciliatory in its dealings with the island. Lord Carnarvon was not sent to the Castle to govern Ireland by force, but rather to represent a policy of reasonable concession and political reconciliation. He invited the Irish leaders to meet him at public receptions and in private conferences, and did not hesitate to discuss with them the practicability of their plans for a separate Parliament. Subsequently there was a reaction in the Tory Cabinet in favor of Coercion, and Lord Carnarvon, who had gone too far to retrace his steps, was com-

This Tory Viceroy, after many contradictory explanations and denials, new admits that he

favored three years ago an Irish Parliament. His scheme was sufficiently matured to include five conditions as the basis of self-government. These were the supremacy of the Crown and the Imperial Parliament; the control of the police and the appointment of the judiciary by the Crown; the limitation of local taxation; reasonable concessions to the people of Ulster; and the settlement of the land question in advance of the organization of an Irish Parliament. The most important of these conditions, the land settlement, was adopted by Mr. Gladstone when he presented his Home Rule scheme and led to its rejection by the English constituencies. What is important in Lord Carnarvon's revelations is the evidence that is produced of his conversion to Home Rule at least a year before Mr. Gladstone unfolded the Liberal scheme. If Mr. Gladstone went further and dealt with details in a different spirit, Lord Carnarvon, as the official representative of a Tory Government, had anticipated him in conceding the essential principle of legislative autonomy.

A WARNING TO THE COUNTRY.

Representative Hatch, of Missouri, is one of those frank, outspoken enemies of the tariff whom it is a high privilege to have as an opponent. In his speech on Monday in the House he warned the Protectionists of the consequences of the defeat of the Tariff bill. "If the gentlemen on the other side," he remarked with a menacing gesture, "would learn a lesson from the past legislative history of the country, they would not only accept the bill now presented to them, but they would be glad to get it; for if the measure were rejected, in less than twelve months the Protectionists would give millions of dollars to get as moderate a reduction of the tariff." The meaning of this threat is plain. The defeat of the present bill, the enactment of which no Democrat in his sober senses can reasonably expect with the consent of the Senate, even if it can be forced through the House, will be followed next year by a radical measure of free trade. Within twelve months," Mr. Hatch is explicit in saying. This is a definite and unequivocal declaration of Democratic policy which the country will do well to remember when it elects a new President and a new Congress next November.

The Mills bill is only the entering wedge. Next year, if the Democratic party have the power, another and a broader wedge will be driven in. The Mills bill shows what may be done with the green tree. Let President Cleveland be re-elected and a new Democratic freetrade measure will show what can be done with the dry tree. No advocate of pending tariff legislation has spoken of it as anything more than a tentative measure-a beginning of radical tariff revision in the interest of free trade. Neither Mr. Hatch nor his colleagues are willing to stipulate that the Mills bill, if it be allowed to become a law, shall not be followed up at the next session by additional tariff legislation. The industrial interests have no guarantee that the assault upon them will not be immediately renewed, even if they were disposed, as they are not, to accept this measure as a compromise. What then will be the natural course for representatives of every industry and the working classes employed by them to adopt when they are threatened with radical free-trade within twelve months? They must close their ranks and array themselves in solid column against the enemies of American industry.

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

"The Evening Post" makes a feeble attempt to cavil at the conclusions of the majority report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations respecting the Fisheries Treaty. It complains that the Republican Senators have excluded both treaty-making and arbitration and pronounced unequivocally in favor of retaliation. It ought not to affect surprise over expressions of opinion that are consistent with recent action of the Senate on this question. The President, in December, 1885, recommended arbitration and negotiation in the fisheries dispute, and the Senate condemned that policy. The Senate subsequently passed two Retaliation Acts, party lines being virtually abandoned. When, therefore, the majority report reaffirms the inexpediency of negotiation and arbitration and the necessity of retaliation, it reiterates the judgment of an undivided Senate and does not take a position that can be regarded as novel or startling. The report states: "In view of the plain history of these transactions and of the matters hereinbefore stated, it does not seem to the committee that the existing matters of difficulty are subjects for treaty negotiation." Whereupon The Post" remarks that the fisheries negotiations have continued over a hundred years and that the majority of the committee affirm that Americans are superior to the rules that govern civilized nations. On the contrary, the fact that the question has not been settled after a century of negetiation is of itself good proof that it is not a fit subject for negotiation at all. If it had been, it would have been settled. In view of the repeated failures of diplomacy and also of the fact that the fisheries question as it now affects the United States is mainly an issue of maritime reciprocity, retaliation is the only proper course. Great Britain has recourse to retaliation when its commercial rights are withheld. Why should the United States hesitate to follow its example? The grave questions connected with the le-

gality of the appointment of the Fisheries Commission are held in reserve by the majority of the committee, whose report deals mainly with the Treaty itself. This important phase of the subject is not considered, the majority contenting themselves with the remark that the Treaty was negotiated without the advice and consent of the Senate being asked or taken concerning the selection of these public Ministers. and "that it is not difficult to see that in evil times when the President of the United States may be under influence of foreign and adverse interests, such a course of procedure might result in great disaster to the interests and even the safety of our Government and people." This view of the case "The Post" pronounces 'new to the history and policy of the country.' and then adds that "it does not appear that the President's right to make appointments in this way was ever before called in question," On the contrary, the same question has been repeatedly raised, and there have been many important debates over it in the Senate. The grandfather of the present Secretary of State was appointed a Commissioner along with Mr. Gallatin and John Quincy Adams to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. The Senate solemnly protested against the appointment as an act not authorized by the Constitution. During the Presidency of Mr. Adams a similar controversy arose over the appointment of Ministers to attend the deliberations of a South American congress. The Senate resolution on this occasion condemned the appointment as a dangerous precedent and affirmed that the President does not have a Constitutional right to select ambassadors or other public ministers without the consent of the Senate, except when vacancies occur during a recess, and in that event new offices are not to be created.

informed when it states that the President's right to make appointments in this way has never before been challenged. The subject was elaborately discussed in a report presented by Senator Macon, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, when the second Adams was President, from which the following extract is here made: "Long experience must have convinced the Senate that it is generally exceedingly difficult, and sometimes even impossible, to escape from the embarrassments produced by the mere act of entering into a negotiation, and that it is much better to abstain from doing so until its objects are distinctly known and approved than to confide in the power of the Senate in the last resort to refuse their assent to the ratification of an agreement after it is adjusted by means of such negotiation." The moral applies to the present case. The President, when he appointed the Fisheries Commissioners, virtually created new offices and did not fill vacancies. The commission met after the Senate had distinctly condemned the policy of negotiation and presented retaliation as the proper alternative. The names of the commissioners were not sent to the Senate, although the negotiations began only a few days before Congress reassembled. There is every evidence that the arrangements were-deliberately made with a view to dispensing with the action of the Senate until the convention had been signed. The whole conduct of the Ad-

vere rebuke from the Senate. AN AFFECTING INCIDENT. We clip the following from that Mugwump

ministration in this matter was disingenuous,

tricky and mischievous. It has merited a se-

organ, "The Springfield Republican." "Anderson," said President Cleveland to R. B. Ander son, our Minister to Denmark, when he went to Wash-ington to get his credentials, "I want to say to you, as have said to all others who have been appointed to foreign posts, keep out of politics." Mr. Anderson tel this himself, and is quite sure that the President mean

just what he said. What an Arcadian beauty there is about this little anecdote! Anderson must have been deeply affected as he listened to the President's pious admonition and as for the star-eved goddess of reform-well, she must have turned away to wipe a big tear. Of course, Anderson has merely in dicated what Mr. Cleveland whispered in his ear as he handed him his credentials. But any one who is familiar with the course pursued by the present Administration can readily conjecture the salient points of that impressive warning to the new Minister to keep out of politics.

It was probably in the hush of the pensive twilight that the words were spoken. Such communications are generally made at that time. Anderson had placed the credentials in the inside breast pocket of his Prince Albert coat, and had remarked that he must be going. Then rising to take his leave, he felt a hand laid upon his shoulder. He recognized it as the hand of Mr. Cleveland, and paused. "Anderson," said the President, with voice suffused with emotion, as he kicked the dog Hector out of the way, " Anderson, a moment, please. Take with you to Denmark this, my parting injunction. Federal office-holders must keep out of politics. Not all Federal office-holders, Anderson, not postmasters and internal revenue collectors, and other officials whose posts of duty are in the home service. O, no, by no means. They can be very useful to me, Anderson, in caucuses and conventions, and in the general work of getting delegates. So, when I lay down the rule that Federal office-holders must keep out of politics, obviously I have in mind merely the foreign service. I that kind of a Civil-Service reformer, Anderson. Keep out of politics-while you remain in Denmark. A public office that takes a man out of the country is a public trust. Denmark will send no delegation to the National Democratic Convention; so it would deeply grieve me, Anderson, if I should hear of you as engaged in running a primary in Copenhagen or in organizing campaign clubs in Jutland, or in making stump speeches anywhere in the Scandinavian Kingdom. Anderson, I charge you, don't do it. If you should feel a yearning that you can't resist to enter polities, pray let me know, and I will recall you from Denmark and try to fix you out with a first-class postmastership."

That must have been the way that the President put it to Anderson, as the purple twilight fell soft upon the White House, threw a weird spell over the Potomac, and marked where the Denmark credentials bulged out an inside pocket of painter-at all events, for an instantaneous photographer. And Anderson " is quite sure that the President meant just what he said." Of course, why not? On second thought, Anderson, does it not strike you that the observation was super-

What have you to say, Mr. Deputy Collector Charles P. McClelland, for such a flagrant disregard of President Cleveland's circular letter, dated July 14, 1886, as that involved in your acting as a delegate from Westchester County to the Democratic State Convention? Was this not a " display of obtrusive partisanship" against which you and all other Federal office-holders were warned in that letter? Can the President overlook this open violation of his commands by one who acts as the Collector of the Port in the absence of Mr. Magone?

If Lord Wolseley be convinced that an army of one hundred thousand could capture London, if ones landed in England, what precautions will he advise against an invasion by Prince Bismarck's army of two millions?

It was erroneously published yesterday that the General Term at Albany had on Monday put the case of the People of the State of New-York against Themas C. Platt over until September. The statement created considerable comment because of Governor Hill's appointment of Charles F. Allen to succeed Mr. Platt as Quarantine Commissioner and the announcement that Judge Mayham had settled the case, making no change whatever. All three of these announcements, coming on the same day, made it look like there was a combination in the matter. As a matter of fact, the General Term has not yet given its decision. The defendant and appellant made every possible attempt to keep this term going until Judge Mayham settled the case, while the Attorney-General did his best to have the case put over the term. Now that Judge Mayham has settled the case, making no change from it as the defendant offered to settle it from the beginning, the General Term ought to hasten to decide

"The Herald" describes ex-Mayor Grace as looking with his bland, shrewd eyes, the embodiment of Macchiavellian innocence." Ordinarily the lackey is supposed to resemble the master. Here the natural order is reversed and the master is lampooned as looking like his lackey.

Yes, above all else, good sense—sound common sense—clean, sharp resolutions—not too many—a swinging indorsement of Cleveland and a righteous denunciation of the devil and all his works. This is what we want, and then—go home!—("The Herald's" advice to the Democratic State Convention. A swinging indersement of Cleveland and a

righteous denunciation of the Pan-Electric deviand the prostitution of public office to mercenary private ends; a swinging indorsement of Cleveland and a righteous denunciation of his systematic violation of pledges respecting Civil Service reform; a swinging indorsement of Cleveland and a righteous denunciation of centing hypocrisy in public life. That would have been a unique political platform framed with clean, sharp resolutions -not too many.

Ever since the Republican Convention of Rhode Island took "The Previdence Journal" over its knee and spanked it, that newspaper has been squirming. And adopting the device much affected by those who have been spanked, "The Journal" keeps insisting as it squirms that the punishment it has received is of no consequence whatever.

The Postmaster of Utica tells a reporter that in his opinion " Mr. Cleveland is stronger than his for an improvement in the postal service, about pelled to resign his office. His record, howwhich so many well-founded complaints have ever, remained to compromise him and his coltorial privilege, and our neighbor is sadly misparty." Mr. Cleveland may be strenger than a por-

postmaster can down him. Some months ago Mr. Cleveland issued a noble order enjoining Federal office-holders to be more or less backward in coming forward in politics. Is he strong enough to induce the Utica postmaster to comply with this conder? Cleveland to the complete the Utica postmaster to comply with this conder? Cleveland to the complete the Utica postmaster to comply with this conder? Cleveland to the complete the Utica postmaster to comply with this conder? Cleveland to the conder the Utica postmaster to comply with this conder? Cleveland issued a noble order enjoining Federal advertisement is correctly printed hereafter. Patron—Thank you; good morning. Patron—Thank you; good morning. Patron—Thank you; good morning. order? Clearly not, for when last heard from the Utica postmaster was not in his office focusing his mind on mails, but was in the metropolis with his shoulder well under the wheel of the Democratic

State Convention. "The World" wonders whether ex-Mayor Grace will "get there"-"there" meaning the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor. How sbout Hill? Does "The World" hold that Hill has vetoed himself out of the nomination? He certainly has made a disgraceful record, but that fact is not calculated to induce the present leaders of the Democracy of this State to drop him.

The postal card which Governor Hill sent to the Democratic Convention, but which arrived tec late for delivery, must have read something like

this:

Executive Chamber, Albany, 14 May, 1888.

To the delegatee to the Democracic State Convention: It's just this way. If you will elect me a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Convention, well and good. I'll accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred, and can readily arrange my business so as to take the necessary leave of absence. If, however, owing to circumstances not under my own control, sometimes known as Grover Cleveland, you conclude not to place my name on the list of delegates-at-large, then I wish it to be distinctly understood that I never wished to be a delegate, and that owing to the number of bills passed by the Legislature which claim my attention, it would in any event have been absolutely impossible for me to accept any trust that called me away from Albany during June.

[Bustanta Democratic Language 1]

A new sixteen-page illustrated newspaper is about to be issued weekly by Botthof Brothers, of No. 7 Murray-st., the first number appearing on May 30. The caricaturist of "The Graphic," Mr. Henry J. Botthef, is one of the publishers. The illustrations, in several colors, are to be produced from relief plates, like those in "Paris Illustre." There is a field for another good illustrated paper.

### PERSONAL

President Seelye, of Amherst College, is said to have a truly phenomenal mentory of names and faces. Mr. Estes, of the firm of Estes & Lauriat, sailed for Europe last week.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has been staying at Bournemouth. His health is improving, but he still suffers from insomnia and nervous exhaustion. Since 1876 he has been a victim of sleeplessness. He is now doing very little work, and never expects to do much more, though his doctors are more hopeful.

General A. W. Greely will spend the summer at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and it is intimated that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will visit him there.

When in Paris, M. Zola is the most taciturn of men,

but at his country home he is a terrible chatterer and talks his visitors almost to death. Dr. Gallaudet, president of the College for Deaf Mutes at Washington, has gone to Hartford, Conn., and will not return to his duties until next fail.

Senator Sherman is said to be a capital hand at playing ten-pins.

"In fashionable salons," says the Paris corre spondent of the "Novoe Vremya," "at the reception of Ministers, in the palace of the President of the Republic, at all concerts and first performances, you will always observe a gentleman of middle height, thin, about fifty years of age. He wears a short beard of pepper-and-salt color, and from under his shaggy eyebrows look out two rather small, humorous and honest eyes. These eyes are very keen and ob servant, forming a remarkable contrast to their servant, forming a remarkable contrast to their owner's quiet and unassuming face. One special fact, moreover, is to be noticed about this gentleman's personal appearance. Though always from the necktie, which sometimes slips down, sometimes drifts off sideways, as though it were playing at billed man's buff with its master. From this little detail, we may conclude that we have to do with a literary man, and, in fact, we have before us Mr. Campbell Clarke, the correspondent of 'The London Daily Telegraph.' Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, is describe

as having an intellectual, thoughtful countenance, with eyes that are almost pensive in their expression. Like his brother, he is an accomplished litterateur, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, published a book of travels and several volumes of poems, and is the author of a monograph on "Charles poems, and is the author of a monograph of "Charles XII considered as King, Warrior and Man." Super-stitious people might have augured a troubled reign for this Bernadutte from the fact of his walking to the Stor Church at Steckholm in pouring rain on the day of his ecronation in May, 1873; but, on the other hand, it was gloriously fine weather when in the July following he was crowned King of Norway at Dront-ham. The German Emperor has kept his promise to pro-

mote art and science by an act of munificence that will be remembered for all time. He has presented to the "Bibliotheea Palatina" at Heidelberg the celebrated so-called Manesse Manuscript, and his brotherin-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, as the "Rector a new Prince Albert coat. It was a scene for a Magnificentissimus of that ancient seat of learning, This famous manuscript, named after the Councillor Rudiger Manesse and his son, of Zurich, consists of a collection of mediaeval minne songs, of the fourteenth century, written on parchment, and containing on 420 leaves upward of 7,000 verses by 140 poets, together with 137 richly ornamented pages, on which besides the portraits of the earliest "Minnesingers" of princely and knightly blood, is also represented the historical Wartburg War. The existence of the proclous tome became first known toward the end of the sixteenth century, when it was in the possession of a Baron of Hohn-Sax, residing in his strong castle of Forsteck, near St. Gall, in Switzerland. In 1607 Marquard Freher bought it for the Palatine Library of Heidelberg, whence, during the turnoil of the Thirty Years' War, in a manner thus far unexplained, it came into the possession of a Parisian bibliophile, who presented it to the Bibliotheque Nationale in that city. For nearly two centuries the Germans have vainly tried to get it back; but even in the treaties of 1815 and 1871 they failed to recover the treature. It is owing to the onergy and elecumspection of Herr Carl Truebner, the fitrasburg bookseller, that the valuable manuscript has finally been restored to its German owner. Herr Truebner acquired a number of valuable for no less a sum than \$130,600, and through negotiations with the Bibliotheque Nationale Emperor Frederick in the end realized his wish of obtaining the precious manuscript, which, it is hoped, may never agan disappear from the shelf on which his munificence and Herr Truebner's foresight have in the end succeeded in replacing it. teenth century, when it was in the possession of a

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Colonel." remarked a Tammany delegate to a County Democrat delegate as they touched glasses at the Hoffman House bar yesterday morning. "I notice by the newspapers that a man was bitten by a rattlesnake over at Fort Lee on Sunday. Just think of it! Rattlesnakes running wild within a stone's throw of this great metropolis."

, that's nothing," replied the Colonel, " why, I tell you, Peter, that if we don't close up our refreshment rooms pretty soon, a good many of those country delegates are going to go back home declaring that they got their boots full of snakes in the very heart of

Peter with a shake of his head remarked that he guessed that the Colonel was right. Then the two took drink gratefully commemorative of Governor Hill's high-license veto. WHEN WIFE'S A GO'N' AWAY.

Somehow yarns around the groo'ry
Ain't so funny as before,
An' I'm all the time forgettin'
This or that 'ere little chore;
When I git out in the kitchen,
want to hang around an' stay,
Guess I'm foolish caus this ov'nin',
Why—my wife's a go'n' away.

She's a fixin' things up for me
with a thoughtful, lovin' care,
Tellin' me that somethin's here,
An' somethin' cles is over there;
Lookin' sober, speakin' low voiced,
Though she hasn't much to say;
Keich her eyes on me all dim like
Guess she hates to go away.

Guess she hates to be away.

Wish 'twas over-wish 'twas way offWish we didn't have to part;
That's jist what I keep a thinkin,'
An' afeelia' in my heart.

Prans our specrits see much furder.
Than the partin' of to-day,
An' jest hint what they can't tell us,
When a loved one's go'n' away.

When a loved date's golf away.

Calls to mind another journey,
By an' by we all must go.

Wonder who's a gettin' ready
For the train that moves so slow?

Brings the tears to think about it
So I git nigh ber an' pray,
It may be my time for startin,
Jest when she's a go'n' away.

(Lu B. Cake in Omaha World.

The Boston Transcript" tells of two shoemakers who formerly did business in Boston. One of them placed this sign over the door: "P. Flaherty, Bootmaker from Paris." His rival saw that this was a strong card, and determined to play one equally strong if not stronger. So he had a sign put over his door which reads as follows: "J. Mahoney, Bootmaker.

A Mistake Corrected.—Irate Patron—See here, sir, I sent your paper an advertisement yesterday offering to lend money on good security, but it came out in the paper "without security." I've been just deluged with applications; over 1,000 letters in to-day's mail. Able Editor—Too bad, too bad. I won't charge you

The Russo-Greek churches, which are tilt in Chicago and San Francisco, will not be the ploneer churches of that faith in this country, as has

been stated. Years ago, as New-Yorkers will remember, Father Bjerring, now a Presbyterian minis-ter, had a regularly organized Russo-Greek congregation in this city, and at the present time there is a Russo-Greek church in Kingston, Penn. There is also said to be one in Shenandoah, Penn.

TWO MEN. Grab All.

A miser this man is, a human pike,
All greed, keen, close, his secrets never blabbing;
Had he a hundred hands, Briarcus like,
They'd always be employed in grabbing, grabbing.

Give AlL

A good man this man is, his heart expands
And glows with love for every creature living:
Had he, Briareus like, a hundred hands,
They'd always be employed in giving, giving,
—(Boston Courier,

Juneau City, Alaska, has become a flourishing mining town. "The Juneau City Mining Record," a weekly paper published by Frank F. Meyers, is a model of typographical beauty. The editor explains it by say. ing that he hasn't anything else to do but to turn out . first-class paper.

first-class paper.

"Your press is your worst symptom," said Matthew Arnold to Mr. Smalley. He referred to the personalities, sensationalism and lack of principle of certain metropolitan journais. He would have found that the country press is more honest and less sensational, as a rule, but not, unfortunately, less given to personalities of the trivial sort. The country papers, it would seem, have little else to fill up with but personal goings and comings; and they are not infrequently reduced to such straits as that of an excellent daily contemporary of Vermont, in which we find this tremendous setting for an item scarcely momentous in its purport:

THE NEWS IN VERMONT

Matters of Interest in Our Own State

Chittenden County.
Essex Junction.
Clara Williams spent Sunday with her parents
That is all for Chittenden County. In a whole
county-full, so to speak, there was no one on that day,
but Clara Williams, and no Chittenden County "matter of interest" to the people throughout the State of
Vermont except her sojourn over Sunday with her
parents.—(Boston Transcript.

The "Matson Myers and Munson" Democratic State ticket of Indiana is arousing no enthusiasm; and the Mossbacks are beginning to fear that it is a mistake.

Mossbacks are beginning to fear that it is a mistake.

A Disappointed Reformer.—"Sir, I saw you come out of a saloon a minute ago."

"Well?"

"I judge from that that you are a slave to the liquor habit."

"And if I am?"

"I can furnish you with a preparation which will destroy all craving for drink—make the thought of it repugnant to you, as it were."

"You can, ch? Do you know who I am?"

"No, sir, but—"

"I am the Police Judge who fined you \$10 for a plain drunk last week. Swallow a gallon of your medicine for fuck."—(I)ncoln Journal.

Letcher County, Ky., has a population of about 5,900, and has fifteen or twenty log schoolhouses which are also used for churches. The county has no railroads and travelling is done on horseback, the hauled for many miles over lough mountain roads, and exchanged for ginseng which is dug by the inhabitants in the woods. There are no foreigners and not more than thirty colored people in the county. It is one of the richest coal and timber regions in the

> SIGNS OF SUMMER. The "festive" goat is browsing
> On the hoopskirt in the lane
> And the organ grinder's grinding
> In the street his plaintive st

The robin in the orchard
Is singing all the day,
The froglet in the evening
Trills his tender roundelay. One day we wear an ulster,
Noxt day a duster thin,
And so we think the summer
Is beginning to begin.
—(Roston Courier.

country.

HALL MealLISTER ORDERED TO EUROPE. San Francisco, May 15 (Special).—Hall McAllister
as started unexpectedly for Europe by advice of his He is a victim of overwork, which has shown itself in dangerous derangement of the liver. In addition, Mr. McAllister is suffering from eye roubles. One of his eyes is already useless, and the other gives evidence of disease. He has the largest practice of any lawyer in this city, and is a brother of Ward McAllister, of New-York.

MEN OF WAR RETURNS TO KEY WEST. Key West, May 15 (Special).-The flagship Richmond,

Captain Robert Boyd, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Luce, and the corvette Yantic, Commander O. F. Heyerman, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans. Captain Boyd reports that while forty-five miles below New-Orleans and running down the Mississippi, two men of the ship, one of whom was a general court martial prisoner under two years' sentence, jumped everboard, swam ashore and escaped. The vessels sail from here to-morrow night for Port Royal, theney

PROCLAIMING PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

. Albany, May 15 .- The Governor has issued a proclamation to-day declaring the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia of neat cattle in the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond a portion of Westchester, and giving a series of orders for the con finement of such infected cattle to the quarantined district for their proper inspection by Government of ficials and for the killing of such as are infected with the plague. James Law, of Ithaca, is appointed agent to designate such inspectors and assistant in-spectors as are necessary for this work

THE WORK AT CHICAGO.

NEBRASKA WILD FOR BLAINE. From The Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

From The Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

At the recent State Convention of Republican Chibs, which was largely attended by the leading Republicans from all over the State, Judge Cooley offered a resolution pledging the convention, and each club, and all present as delegates to the nomination of Blaine and Manderson, and to instruct the delegates from each district and those at large to vote as a unit for each nomination at Chicago. It created the wildest enthusiasm and excitement and the chairman's gavel could not be heard for fully ten minutes until the delegates had grown hoarse with delight. It would have carried unanimously, but the chairman declared it not in accordance with the constitution.

SOME OF GRESHAM'S EMBARRASSMENTS Chicago Letter to The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Chicago Letter to The Pittsburg Dispatch.

His greatest strength comes from those elements which do not represent the sentiment of the party of the tariff question—the one on which the next campaign will be fought. The head and front of the Gresham boom is "The Chicago Tribune," which, while attempting to dictate his nomination next month, heartily indorses President Cleveland's free trade message.

Another feature of his boom which will cause him more trouble than any other is the double fight he has on hand with other candidates. In this State Senator Cullom is after his scalp, and in Indiana the Judge is supposed to be after General Harrison's. Between the following of the three aspirants there exists considerable feeling that has not come to the surface yot, and probably will not develop unfil the balloting begins in the convention. When this State (Illinois) gives up Gresham it will turn to the East for its candidate, and more particularly to New-York. I asked one of the delegates at large to-day whether it this should be Mr. Blaine Illinois would accept him as readily as any other despite his declaration, and the reply came that if New-York would assume the responsibility for the initiative the delegates out this way could afford to follow their lead.

HOW THE HOOSIERS FEEL ABOUT DEPEW

HOW THE HOOSIEES FEEL ABOUT DEPEW From The Indianapolis Journal. Hom The Indianapois Journal.

Harper's Weekly of this week contains a portrait of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, a gentleman of some local fame as an after-dinner speaker. Mr. Depew has neat side whiskers and an amilable smile, and looks like just the right sort of a man for a railroad president.

WHERE THE BALANCE OF POWER LIES. From The Denver Republican.

From The Denver Republican.

Leaving Mr. Blaine out of the list of Presidential candidates, it is evident that none of the others will command a sufficient number of votes on the first ballot at Chicago to make his nomination a certainty.

In order that good judgment may rule the Convention it is of vital importance that the States which have no favorite sons to been shall send their best and most sagacious Republican leaders to Chicago, for the delegates from those States will hold the balance of power, and will be impartial in deciding the great question upon which the chances of success at the polis will be almost certain to turn.

A PULSE BEAT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. From The San Francisco Call.

Blaine is the most certain to win of all the fist of candidates.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTHWEST.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

There is no doubt but Mr. Blaine is the strongest and most pepular Republican in the country; and if he should receive and accept the nomination in June, such nomination would be halled with special delight by the Republicans in all the States. , AN OHIO CATHOLIC OPINION.

sir, I form The Cleveland Catholic Universe.

On the Republican side we still believe Jame Blaine will be the man. And if nominated he cut a host pace from start to finish. In many resultinged mail, and the start of the start